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long until details of what the governments are doing will be known to us all. Enough is already known to give us every large hope and to stimulate each of us to throw the full weight of his influence into the right side of the balance.

The New Massachusetts Peace Society.

"Great enthusiasm, a fine spirit of unity and a strong desire for a progressive program of work—these are the characteristics of the new Massachusetts Peace Society," writes Dr. Tryon from Boston. "The appeal to State pride, which manifests itself in anything that is historic, educational or philanthropic, is equally strong in organizing for peace. As soon as it became known that we were to have a State peace society, people began to inquire about it by letter and by telephone, and to bring to the office not only best wishes, but contributions in the form of life and sustaining memberships to support its work, and there was universal satisfaction in knowing that, although the new society was to have its own independent treasury and administration, it was to be a branch of the American Peace Society."

When the national headquarters of the American Peace Society were removed to Washington, it became clear at once that there must be a strong local organization in Massachusetts to represent the national society and to keep up the extended work which it had so long done in the old Bay State.

An Organizing Committee, consisting of Rev. S. C. Bushnell, Dr. William A. Mowry, and Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, all former members of the Board of Directors of the national society, called a meeting for organization of the Massachusetts Branch on April 27 at the rooms of the Twentieth Century Club in Boston. About fifty attended the meeting. Mr. Bushnell presided. The Massachusetts Peace Society was then organized by the adoption of a constitution and the election of temporary officers.

On May 8, the first annual meeting of the Society was held in the Twentieth Century Club rooms. Mr. Bushnell again presided. By that time, owing in part to the wide publicity given by the press to the proposed organization, 340 members had been enrolled. Others have since joined. Among those who attended this meeting were some of the most prominent citizens of the Commonwealth. The enthusiasm in both cases was very marked. After the business was transacted, reports on the recent National Peace Congress at Baltimore, made by Mr. and Mrs. Mead, Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews and Rev. Bradley Gilman, were listened to with great interest.

In order to show that the Society was desirous of being up with the times, it had, on the day of its organi-

zation, at the suggestion of ex-Senator John L. Harvey, of Waltham, distinctly provided in its constitution that one of its objects should be to work for the settlement of international disputes by strictly judicial proceedings; or, in other words, an international high court of justice, as well as by arbitration.

A resolution was presented by Rev. Charles F. Dole and adopted, urging that non-intervention in Mexico be the determined policy of our Government. A resolution, presented by Dr. Francis E. Clark, president of the World Christian Endeavor Society, was adopted, expressing hearty approval of the initiative taken by President Taft in behalf of an unlimited treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States.

The officers chosen at the meeting were: Hon. Samuel B. Capen, LL.D., president; James L. Tryon, Ph.D., secretary; W. H. H. Bryant, treasurer. Twenty-two vice-presidents were chosen, including President Lowell of Harvard, Mr. Samuel Bowles of the *Springfield Republican*, Hon. Samuel J. Elder, Bishop Lawrence, Dr. Mann, of Trinity Church, Boston, and other prominent men and women of the State. A Board of Directors of eighteen members was chosen, among whom are a number of men and women formerly members of the Board of Directors of the American Peace Society.

The Massachusetts Branch has certainly made a most encouraging beginning and gives promise of becoming at once one of the leading, if not the leading one, of the nineteen Branches of the American Peace Society.

We are glad to record in this connection that a Georgia State Peace Society has just been organized at Atlanta, details of which will be given in our next issue.

Annual Meeting of the American Peace Society.

The eighty-third annual business meeting of the American Peace Society was held in McCoy Hall, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Thursday, May 4, at 4.30 p. m.

The president, Senator Theodore E. Burton, was in the chair.

Dr. James L. Tryon was chosen recording secretary for the meeting.

By unanimous consent the reading of the records of the last annual meeting was dispensed with.

The report of the treasurer, Francis B. Sears, of Boston, for the year 1910-'11 was read and accepted. It showed that the total receipts for the year, including the balance from the previous year, had been \$19,626.93, and that the expenditures had been \$18,324.38. It showed, further, that the net receipts, exclusive of the balance from the previous year, had been \$5,002.82 less than the total expenditures.

The report of the auditor was read and accepted.

The annual report of the Board of Directors was presented by Secretary Trueblood. The report, which showed that the year had been one of enlarged activities

and most encouraging results, was accepted, approved, and ordered to be printed. (The report was printed in full in the May issue of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*, and has since been published in pamphlet form. Copies may be had at the Society's office.)

On recommendation of the Executive Committee the constitution of the society was so amended as to make the Board of Directors consist of twenty-five members instead of twenty, as before.

The report of the committee appointed by the Directors on nomination of officers was then presented. The rules were suspended and the recording secretary authorized to cast the vote of the society for the nominees presented. The vote was cast and all the nominees were elected. (The list will be found in full on page 142 of this paper.)

It was voted that the choice of an auditor be left to the Executive Committee.

Three proposed by-laws, intended to secure representation of the branch societies on the Board of Directors and at the annual meetings, were presented and discussed. It was voted that the society approve of the federal principle and of the principle of representation of the branch societies at the annual meetings, and that the subject of the working out of the principle be referred to the Executive Committee for further study.

Editorial Notes.

The Mohonk Arbitration Conference.

We are compelled, for lack of space, to leave over for our July issue an account of the Seventeenth Conference on International Arbitration, held at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., May 24-26. We shall publish in that number some of the speeches delivered at Mohonk, a number of which were equal to any addresses ever given at that famous place. We shall also give our friends the privilege of reading in our July issue some more of the excellent speeches made at the National Peace Congress at Baltimore. The month of May has come to be so full of important peace events that it is well-nigh impossible to give an immediate record of all of them.

Pacific Coast Churches and The East.

At the recent annual conference of the Congregational churches of Southern California, on the suggestion of William C. Allen, president of the Redlands Peace Society, it was decided to make an effort to send to China and Japan a deputation of representatives, both clergy and laity, of the various religious denominations on the Pacific coast, to convey to the governments and peoples of the East a message of Christian love and sympathy from our western coast. The conference entered heartily into the project, adopted a resolution asking their brethren of other denominations on the coast to join in the undertaking, and appointed a committee to have the subject in charge. The Diocesan

Convention of the Episcopal churches of Southern California has since decided to coöperate in this movement. This is an admirable project, and if carried out in the spirit in which it was proposed by Mr. Allen it will be fruitful of increased good understanding and confidence between Japan and this country. The mutual visits of British and German clergymen within the last two years have been among the most powerful agencies at work to remove the suspicion and distrust which have prevailed to such a pitiable extent between the English and the German peoples. So will the proposed visit of representatives of our western coast to the East work beneficently. The western furore about invasion from Japan has for the moment seemingly died away, but the Japanese, after what has happened, need considerably more evidence than they have that the inhabitants of our Pacific coast have returned to reason and good sense, and a visit of twenty-five or more of the best and wisest men that the churches of the coast can send over will do much not only to reassure the Japanese, but also to hasten the eradication of the unjust and unworthy sentiments entertained by many on the coast toward the two great peoples of the East. Let the East and the West know each other thoroughly, and all the rest will quickly follow.

Religious Liberals and Peace.

At the Third Congress of the National Federation of Religious Liberals, held in New York, April 26-28, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"The Congress of the National Federation of Religious Liberals, meeting in the city of New York, where in 1815 was founded the first Peace Society in the world, expresses its profound satisfaction at the signal advance as the centennial approaches of the effort to supplant the system of war by the system of law. The members of that first New York Peace Society were all members of churches and the illustrious founder's memorable book bore the title, 'War Inconsistent with the Religion of Jesus Christ.' We call upon all members of churches and all religious men today for more resolute and more definite leadership in the war against the war system, which stands condemned by every principle of religion, of humanity, and of real statesmanship. We rejoice in the resolution of Congress in behalf of action for the limitation of armaments and the transformation of the rival national navies into one coöperative international force to preserve the world's peace; and in the declaration of President Taft in behalf of the reference to arbitration of all disputes whatever between nations not settled by regular diplomatic negotiations. We rejoice especially in the prospect of the submission of such an unlimited treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, and we urge all religious and patriotic Americans to unite with their British brothers in earnest efforts for the success of the proposed treaty, confident that it must prove the first of many such treaties and the opening of a new era in the movement for international justice and reason."